

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HOME
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Review of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
WHICH IS INCORPORATED WITH
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription paid in advance,
812 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World 82.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 16,242. 號二千四百二十二年一月六日星期六 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 14TH, 1910. 大英語 特四月五日一千九百一十一香港 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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PIANOS
ON HIRE
AT

\$10 PER MONTH.

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S. MOUTRIE &
CO. LIMITED.

[634.1]

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Assured in Force \$114,490.08

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory

In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [419]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

S. IEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

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9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 16 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des-

sert Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [476]

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PHOTO SUPPLIES.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PHOTO GOODS of every description.
KODAKS & KODAK FILMS.
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A SPECIALTY.

[51465]

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3 FOR \$5.00.
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OLD TOM
AND
DRY GIN.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
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BATHING SEASON.
A.S.A. SWIMMING COSTUMES
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BATHING COSTUMES
(IN SINGLE OR TWO PIECES).

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES,
TOWELS, BATH ROBES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LTD.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screw'd Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whiopoor Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:

12 Selected Ash Cues. 1 Wall Cue Rack.
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1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head. 1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.
1 Long Butt. 1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Mid Butt. 1 Set "Crysabite" or "Benzoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Billiard Marking Board. 1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.
1 Dust Cover for Table. 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Straightedge and 1 Circle. 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Best Spirit Level. 1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe. 1 Box Silk Spots.
12 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
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Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards
can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

[1134-1]

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SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.,
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ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [1655]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

We have This Day Established our
Branch, in the said Branch, with Offices in the
said Branch, under whose management
DONNELEY, under whose management
business will be conducted.

GARNEE, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910. [614]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are GENERAL
REPRESENTATIVES throughout the
FAR EAST for the following Firms:

ACKERMAN-LAURENCE (Estd. 1811), Cham-

pagne Shippers, St. Hilaire, St. Florent,
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CUNIFFE, DOBSON & CO. (Estd. 1804),
Claret Shippers, Bordeaux.

DENIS, MOUNIE & CO. (Estd. 1838), Cognac
Shippers, Cognac.

EDGELL & HUTCHISON, Wine Shippers,
London.

FOSTER & SONS, LTD. (Estd. 1829), Beer and
Stout Bottlers, London.

HUNT, ROOKE, TRADE & CO. (Estd. pre-
vious to 1760), Port Shippers, Oporto
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MEUX'S BREWERY CO., LTD. (Estd. 1764),
Beer and Stout Brewers, London.

TANQUERAY, GORDON & CO. (Estd. 1769),
Gin Distillers, London.

GARNEE, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910. [615]

NOTICE.

In connection with the above advertisements,
we have This Day Appointed MESSRS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Retail Agents
for the Sale of the above Wines and Spirits, to
whom all enquiries should be addressed.

GARNEE, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1910. [618]

NOTICE.

HAVING This Day been Appointed by
MESSRS. GARNEE, QUELCH & CO.,
Retail Agents for the Sale of the above

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED WATERS

THIS SEASON'S PRICES :

	PER DOZ.
SODA WATER	50 cents.
SODA WATER (Bombay bottles)	60 ..
POTASH, SELTZER & B. P.	
SODA	60 ..
LEMONADE	65 ..
TONIC WATER	75 ..
LITHIA WATER	75 ..
GINGER ALE	75 ..
SARASPARILLA	75 ..
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE	75 ..
LEMON SQUASH	75 ..
RASPBERRYADE	75 ..

SPECIALITIES :

STONE GINGER BEER	85 cents.
DRY GINGER ALE	
Pints \$1.00; Splits 60 cents.	

Bottles will be charged for at the Rates of \$1.20 per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

125

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for cash.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUTY ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 14TH, 1910.

WHETHER pessimism be a cult or a disease is a question not to be lightly answered. With some it may really amount to a disease, belonging to the same category as melancholia, and other mental disorders; with others, it may be assumed as a cult, seeking to be ostentatiously joyless, and lugubrious. Of course, it may be neither; it may merely describe a phase, more or less temporary, according to the duration of the conditions in which it arises. Such thoughts are suggested when we note the tone of pessimism in the proceedings at the annual meeting of the China Association, a full report of which we published on Thursday morning. The decline in British prestige in the Far East has been a favourite topic of discussion during the past decade and allusions to it recur periodically in the reports of the China Association or in those of its Branches. At the meeting under notice it provoked a spirited protest from Mr. J. O. P. BLAND, and, though the majority of the members did not agree with the speaker, or rather did not vote in favour of the amendment which he proposed, his remarks certainly commanded attention, and it is not risking a hazardous prophecy to predict that they will meet with general approval in the British mercantile community in the Far East. In February last the Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART, the Chairman of the Hongkong Branch, echoed the complaints frequently heard as to the decline of British prestige in

the Nether-lands-India Line again, become the subject of official correspondence between the Netherlands and Chinese Governments according to the *Ta Kuo Pao*.

Among the passengers on the Pacific mailer *Siberia* which arrived in Hongkong yesterday afternoon were the members of the Raymond and Whitcomb touring party, conducted by Mr. J. Myron Leavitt. The party left Manila on 10th inst. for China, and after a six weeks' stay here will return to the United States via the Trans-Siberia railway.

The *Tokyo Mainichi* urges the necessity for State control of Sunday-schools, excepting being taken to the text-books now used in these schools. The paper asks if it is proper that Japanese children should be taught from such books. The teaching of Christianity in Japan must be in conformity with the national constitution, but the teachers in the Sunday-schools pay no attention to this important point. It is deemed desirable, therefore, that the educational authorities should take over these institutions.

China, and he gave point to his contention by quoting the instance in which Great Britain had failed to hold China to the spirit of the agreement made with the Wuchang Viceroy when Hongkong advanced to him as representing the Chinese Government a sum of money to enable him to buy out the original American concessionaires of the Canton-Hankow Railway. His view was materially strengthened by that of a well-informed commentator in the *Fortnightly Review*, who declared "It is agreed that the relative influence and prestige of this country never were lower in the middle Kingdom than they are to-day." Mr. BLAND quoted both statements in the course of his speech, and was careful to add that the depressing effect indicated could not be charged to the British Minister at Peking. In his opinion it was due to the policy that Britain would not move a ship nor land a man to enforce any claim however just! A sweeping assertion like most generalisations it embraces a little more than the truth. And it is that little element which will be seized by critics and invested with an importance it does not altogether deserve, with the result that a forcible, well-delivered speech expository of sentiments widely entertained will be considerably discounted. Without doubt a number of concessions have been lost to British capitalists through the result of Chinese obstruction combined with what is regarded as British supineness, and we can readily appreciate the wishes of British merchants and others to persuade their Government to follow a policy which will lend a greater measure of support to British mercantile interests. Their plea, which on the face of it does not seem unreasonable, is to be placed on equal competitive terms with their rivals. If the latter be given a superior position through the action of their respective governments, and British claims suffer through not being advanced by official agency, it follows that the latter are unduly handicapped in their trial relations. Their plaint is therefore legitimate and justifiable, and any course which tends to direct the attention of the Imperial Government to the matter and induces a more sympathetic attitude to British commercial interests in other lands must meet with warm approval.

At the same time we must not be led away by high sounding phrases or gloomy prognostications because the prestige of Great Britain in China lowered because she has not the large demonstration of naval strength that the formerly deemed necessary to protect her interests? It might be so. We doubt it. The Chinese Government is as well informed of the position of Britain as any other government, and knows that the removal of a few ships from the China Squadron is not an indication of weakness but merely a question of policy.

Moreover, if Great Britain establishes a reputation for fair dealing and sets an example of national integrity is not her prestige likely to be enhanced? We should say so. Yet with all her chivalrous sentiments Great Britain cannot afford to adopt the role of Don Quixote. That is the truth which has to be brought home to the Imperial authorities. Reverence for the principles of an abstract morality can be carried to the extreme, and while we would not dare to suggest that the British Government should make any departure from the path of rectitude, we cannot resist the opinion that its desire for impartiality should not be invariably antagonistic to a greater regard for the interests of its merchants in foreign fields.

Monday, being Whit Monday, will be observed as a holiday.

Ill-treatment of the Chinese in the Nether-lands-India Line again, become the subject of official correspondence between the Netherlands and Chinese Governments according to the *Ta Kuo Pao*.

Among the passengers on the Pacific mailer *Siberia* which arrived in Hongkong yesterday afternoon were the members of the Raymond and Whitcomb touring party, conducted by Mr. J. Myron Leavitt. The party left Manila on 10th inst. for China, and after a six weeks' stay here will return to the United States via the Trans-Siberia railway.

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The *Siberia*, which arrived here yesterday from Manila, had on board 2,000,000 cigars for the United States.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced a native to one year's imprisonment and four hours' stocks for returning from banishment.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Netherlands-India Government has declared Hongkong a free port, the Colonial Secretary here having received a telegram to that effect from the British Consul at Estavia.

After fifty-four sittings the Chinese administration action which was heard before the Acting Chief Justice in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court ended yesterday. A sum of about a million dollars is involved in the case, in which most of the learned counsel of the Colony have been engaged. His Lordship reserved his decision.

Salim Mahomed Elias Aliana and D. R. Captain appeared before Mr. B. B. Halifax of the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of assaulting Miss D. Huard. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the complainant, Mr. F. Paget Hett (of Messrs. Bruton & Hett) appeared for Aliana, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Gris) represented Captain. Mr. Shenton said he would like the case to come on as soon as possible, as his client had already had to ask for police assistance. The hearing was fixed for Monday, 23rd instant.

THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

MAY 20TH TO BE "DIES NON."

The day of His late Majesty's funeral is to be one of public mourning. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 8 of Ordinance 2, of 1875, has ordered that Friday, May 20th, shall be observed as a dies non.

SPORTS POSTPONED.

The Civil Service Cricket Club Sports arranged for Empire Day have been postponed indefinitely.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

The *Manila Coblenews* in the course of a sympathetic reference to the death of King Edward remarks:

But those who expect any radical changes in the policy of the British Empire or fear that a political catastrophe may result from his death do not take sufficiently into account the genius of the English race. It is several centuries since—if the day ever was—the stability of English politics depended on any one man, whether King or premier. The British Empire rests on the sure foundation of the character of Englishmen. With all the English reverence and respect for the crown, the change of rulers has always carried with it less of hazard in England than in any other monarchy in the world. The antiquity of England's political constitution and of her social institutions and the solidarity of English character are the chief reasons for the stability of the Empire. Now, however, it is also true that the government will be less upon his shoulders than upon those of the stout-hearted English yeomanry who have carried it safely through the vicissitudes of a thousand years.

SOLDIERS' TRIBUTE.

Out of respect for the late King Edward VII. of England the members of Lawton Camp V. A. P. Spanish War Veterans stood in silence with bowed heads for a minute at the beginning of their special entertainment and smoker in their hall on Calle Isla de Romero last Saturday night.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council called for next Thursday H. E. the Officer Administering the Government will move the following resolution:

We the Members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, tender our humble duty and desire with profound respect to convey to Your Most Gracious Majesty on the occasion of your accession to the Throne of Your Majesty's Ancestors our sentiments of devotion and loyalty to Your Majesty. We invoke God's blessing upon the successor of our beloved and revered Sovereign King Edward VII., and we pray that to Your Majesty there may be granted a long and glorious reign over a united and prosperous people.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM VICTORIA GAOL.

Just now escapes from Victoria Gaol are becoming a common occurrence, and citizens are ceasing to wonder how it is possible for prisoners to escape from such well-secured quarters with the agility of Jack Shepherd of theatrical fame. Another prisoner got clear yesterday morning, the fourth we understand, in eighteen months. And the last prisoner to regain his freedom was a man with a life sentence. He is supposed to have smuggled a rod used for pressing down clothes in a washing tub into his cell, and with this instrument he has bored a passage through the roof.

Through the hole thus made he passed and walking along to the wash-house he is believed to have found means of passing from the roof of that building on to the outside wall, and by some unknown means to have lowered himself to the ground on the outer side. He appears to have cut his feet badly on the glass-enclosed top of the wall, for it is stated that he was traced by a gory trail as far as Lower Castle Road. Here the trail was lost, and had not been recovered last night. Judging by the recent number of escapes from the goal, which is believed to be so well guarded, it would appear that there is a laxity of discipline or a false sense of security within the walls. It is whispered also that refreshment has been carried too far, and that the present staff is not adequate for requirements. This, however, is a matter for inquiry by the Government, and in view of the recent escapes, they will no doubt take it into serious consideration.

Monday, being Whit Monday, will be observed as a holiday.

ILL-TREATMENT OF THE CHINESE IN THE NETHER-LANDS-INDIA LINE AGAIN, BECOME THE SUBJECT OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE NETHERLANDS AND CHINESE GOVERNMENTS ACCORDING TO THE *TA KUO PAO*.

THE TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

MINING DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

136 MEN ENTOMBED.

LONDON, May 11th.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Whitehaven, and 136 men have been entombed. Rescue work proceeded all night long, but only four men were saved.

The mine is now on fire, and it is feared that the remainder of the men have perished.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

LONDON, May 12th.

The 23,000 ton battleship "Florida" was launched at New York.

[The "Florida" is 500 tons heavier than the British Dreadnought "Hercules" launched this week.—ED.]

PRAYER BOOK ALTERATIONS.

LONDON, May 11th.

The "Court Gazette" prescribes the formula to be used in the Book of Common Prayer as "Our Gracious Queen Mary Alexandra the Queen Mother, and Edward, Duke of Cornwall."

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

LONDON, May 10th.

Prince Tsai Tao, of the Military Mission, has arrived at Cherbourg.

THE KAISER AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Kaiser and Mr. Roosevelt in which 12,000 troops participated.

The Kaiser, addressing Mr. Roosevelt, said:—"You are the first civilian to review our soldiers. We are honoured by the presence of the distinguished Colonel of the Roughriders."

[FROM THE "CABLENEWS-AMERICAN."]

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCANDALS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 9th.

An ugly political scandal has been unearthed in this State. Charges have been made for some time that Senator Lorimer secured his election by the unlawful use of money. An investigation of the charges has been prosecuted with the result that a number of members of the State legislature have confessed that bribe money was given and accepted for the election of Senator Lorimer.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT COSTA RICA.

WASHINGTON, May 9th.

The latest advices from Cartago, the Costa Rican town destroyed by an earthquake, places the loss of life at 2,500. Other hundreds are seriously injured and thousands more are homeless and destitute.

THE AMUSING SIDE OF CONSCRIPTION.

Some interesting tales illustrating the humorous side of conscription in Bangkok are now beginning to leak out. Exemption was claimed for one youth by his employer, and after a good deal of correspondence, the claim or petition reached the dignity of an affair of State, with a diplomatic flavour. Naturally in these circumstances instructions were given that the youth in question was to be exempted. So when he appeared in due course in answer to the summons, his name was struck off and he was told he had been granted exemption and could go. He retired outside for about five minutes and then returned and asked: "Why must I go when I can be accepted?" He was questioned and found to be in earnest, and his ambition was gratified. As his employer had assumed he would be anxious to escape service, he had not thought it polite to undeceive him.

One man claimed exemption on the ground that he was the only support of his aged father. The examination ended up in this fashion:

"Your father has no employment at all?"

"None."

"You live together, I suppose?"

"Not at present."

"Oh, where is your father?"

"He's in gaol."

That he had to support his mother was the pique advanced by another man, who had come to state his mother's name and address.

The mother was known, and the applicant was told: "But she has got a husband to support her, and besides surely she is a well-to-do woman. Where are you employed?"

The naive answer was: "Oh, my mother employs me; she gives me 50 ticals a month."

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Leader.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary, Hongkong, 14th May, 1910. [634]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary, Hongkong, 14th May, 1910. [635]

E. R. NOTICE.

THE attention of OWNERS of PROPERTY and CONTRACTORS in the Colony is directed to Clauses Nos. 25 and 27 of the Water Works Ordinance, 1903, and to the Water Works Regulations governing the construction of Services for the Supply of Water. Any person infringing or neglecting to comply with Clauses specified or with the Regulations is liable to heavy penalties.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, Public Works Department, Hongkong, 12th May, 1910. [636]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "KUTSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 15th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers, Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [14]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SOCOTRA" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [1]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

The New King.

Singh Chamber Control Over Finance.

Independence Under the Crown.

An Empire Movement.

Hongkong News.

Capture of Slipper Gamblers.

The Dead King.

Kuiliang (Amoy) Municipal Council.

The Royal Bureaucrat.

Proclamation of King George V.

Hongkong Horticultural Society.

Hongkong an Infected Port.

Supreme Court.

The Licensing Board.

Boys' Brigade.

Shooting Affair at Kowloon.

Sir Paul Chater Interviewed.

The Changsha Riots.

The Silver Dala.

Far Eastern Telegrams.

Correspondence:

Education in Hongkong.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance: postage \$2.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 14, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on FRIDAY, 20th May, at 4 P.M., to confirm as Special Resolutions the following Resolutions, which were duly passed by the requisite majority at a Meeting held on 28th April, 1910.

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Mexican \$550,000.00 by the creation of 7,000 additional Ordinary Shares of Mex. \$20.00 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares in the Company.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to allot such newly-created issue at par among the existing Members of the Company, so that each Member shall be entitled to apply for one Share of the new issue for every three Shares already held by him (no issue will be made for a fractional number); and that the amounts payable on such New Shares so applied for should be paid to the Company at such time as the Directors shall appoint.

3. That the Directors be authorized to dispose of any Shares unapplied for by a Shareholder under the last preceding Resolution within the time appointed to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may think fit.

By Order of the Directors, H. E. KIMPTON, Acting Secretary, Shanghai, 30th April, 1910. [625]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Share free of tax, on account of year ending 23rd February, 1910, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 14 is Payable on the 2nd May, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA and the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agent, Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [590]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

T HE SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 2140 for Ten Shares Numbered 42385 to 42394 and No. 2161 for Five Shares Numbered 42395 to 42399 standing in the Register in the name of JOSEPH MARIE MUR of Hongkong having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 22nd day of MAY, 1910, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [553]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

T HE CERTIFICATE (Pink) No. 272 for the Balance of Intrinsic Value as on the 31st December, 1908, between One Share of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., and Ten Shares of the CHINA TRADE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Registered in the name of JOSEPH WILLIAM CASHIER, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Society on or before the 15th August, 1910, A NEW CERTIFICATE in respect thereof will be issued, and the old Certificate thereafter be held by the Society as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WHITTALL, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [630]

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\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance: postage \$2.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

INTIMATION

BOXING AT THE STADIUM.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),

14TH MAY, AT 9 P.M.

Main Event:

15 ROUND CONTEST

between

SEBAST. PIGGOTT (33rd Co. R.G.A.)

and

GE. BURT (87th Co. R.G.A.)

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Mexican \$550,000.00 by the creation of 7,000 additional Ordinary Shares of Mex. \$20.00 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares in the Company.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to allot such newly-created issue at par among the existing Members of the Company, so that each Member shall be entitled to apply for one Share of the new issue for every three Shares already held by him (no issue will be made for a fractional number); and that the amounts payable on such New Shares so applied for should be paid to the Company at such time as the Directors shall appoint.

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J. S. DOBIE, Agent, Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [590]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

T HE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics. It is a Liquid

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



The Latest Fashion. The Smartest Style. The Most Moderate Prices. are all assured when dealing with so responsible a London Tailor as

JOHN J. M. BULT,
140, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, England.

PRICES are as follows:
Frock Coat and Vest 65/-
Dress Suit (Silk-faced) 62/-
Silk-faced Tailored Coat 68/-
Silk-faced Kidkin 69/-
Cash Tailor and Dress Coat Specialist.

A later choice of Charlots, Serge, Flannels and Tweeds can be had. State, when writing, which preferred; self-measuring forms and pocket sent free on application. Mr. Bult's Tailor and Dress Coat Manufacturer of Finsbury.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Dose: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

BOVRIL

The Supreme Achievement in Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE CLIMAX OF EVOLUTION.

Recent investigations make it fairly certain that man existed in Europe in the latter part of the Pleistocene or Glacial epoch. Reviewing these investigations, Prof. W. J. Sollas, of the London Geological Society, finds that the work of the comparative anatomist has emphasized the connection between man and the anthropoid apes, especially the gorilla and the chimpanzee; and a comparison of the blood of man and the apes has shown a close relationship that is not to be found in other animals. Man probably diverged from the primates at the age of the plains, his development beginning with emancipation from forest life. The erect attitude and the greater use of the hand followed; and as he seems to have been very early a social animal, this gave a stimulus to speech. He probably had great bodily strength and formidable natural weapons of defense and offence. With the invention of weapons made by art, natural weapons became unnecessary, and the teeth were gradually adapted to alimentary functions only. The Heidelberg jaw, the oldest known, has a purely human dentition, although otherwise strongly resembling the jaw of apes. The brain has grown in size and complexity with the evolution and use of the hand, but to a far greater extent with the development of speech and the consequent exchange, multiplication and coordination of ideas.

ANTICS AT A DROP OF MERCURY.

Modifying an old experiment of Peacock, a German physiologist has shown remarkable amoeboid movements in a drop of mercury. A bichromate of potash crystal and the drop of mercury are laid a fraction of an inch apart on the level bottom of a glass dish containing dilute nitric acid, and as the yellow ring from the dissolving crystal reaches the mercury, the latter jumps back, then moves to the crystal in a few seconds, and sends forth and draws back long tentacles, with lively twitches curiously like those of a living animal. The strange play continues until the crystal is dissolved.

FAILURE OF THE WOODMAN'S ELECTRIC SAW.

The felling by electrically heated wires has

been found impracticable in Germany, on account of clogging and the quick destruction of

the red hot stretched wire.

THE BALLOON COMPASS.

Air navigation in Germany has reached the stage where a network of signal lights for night guidance is being considered, with bells or sirens for use in fog, and Dr. Bidlingmaier, of the Imperial Observatory at Wilhelmshaven, has lately pointed out that his duplex compass will enable the aeronaut to fix his position with some degree of accuracy without dependence on signals below. The instrument, as described by Conrad T. H. Norton, is a delicate indicator of the horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetism at any point. It was used in the late German Antarctic expedition and in observing a star or constellation gives the approximate longitude, while directly it indicates latitude with an accuracy of 3 to 6 miles. The knowledge of latitude is usually a sufficient guide. The dipping needle can be relied upon when there is no iron in the immediate neighbourhood, and a great advantage of the new apparatus over the ordinary compass is that it is wholly unaffected by the whirling and other disturbing motions so common to balloons in the wind. An observation requires less than two minutes. The duplex compass can be used at sea, but is made valueless by the iron on most vessels.

SAFETY IN THE CANALS OF MARS.

In his novel theory of the canals of Mars and their change of colour, Dr. Arrhenius, Swedish physicist and Nobel prize-winner, contends that various conditions, including the thickness of the planet's crust, have caused the formation of parallel cracks, and that these have gradually filled with sand. Various salts in this sand assume different colours according to the degree of dampness of the soil at different seasons. The "melting snow" at the poles of Mars is regarded simply as an evaporation and the dampness produced temporarily darkens the cracks. The seas are believed to be shallow, containing much sand. The experiments of Dr. Arrhenius have not favoured the idea of life on Mars, as he considers the climate too cold to support plants or other organisms.

NO ZINC FOR BOOFS.

Zinc has become unfitted for use on city roofs, on account of the increase of sulphuric acid in the air. Copper is costly, but a Berlin chemist has shown that it lasts 11 times as long as zinc in an acid-laden atmosphere, and its wasting is not only slow but even, instead of in spots, soon causing leaks. Lead, not much more expensive than zinc, is recommended as a metal enduring air-exposure a long time.

A NOVEL ITALIAN BOAT.

The hydroplane boat with which Capt. Riccaldi and Lieut. Crocco have been experimenting near Rome, is 26 feet long, is fitted with a 100 horse power-engine working at 1,200 revolutions per minute, and weighs 3,300 pounds, with fuel and two men. Hydroplanes are placed at bow and stern. The propellers weigh 26 pounds each, are of doubled aluminum plating, can have their pitch altered while running, and can be reversed. The hull is raised above the water as the boat develops any considerable speed, the friction being thus greatly diminished. At the rate of 44 miles an hour, a speed made possible by this peculiarity of operation, the hull is lifted a foot and a half out of water, and the planes at the two ends feather smoothly and lightly on the surface.

ELECTRIC LAMPS AS WATER FILTERS.

Ultra-violet rays have proven effective in sterilizing water, and, although the process would seem to be rather expensive, the Westinghouse Company in France has been planning to substitute this method for ordinary

house filters. The action of the rays in destroying bacteria has been known many years. In late experiments made by M. Victor Henri, the limitations of the action have been tested, and it has been shown that the voltage of the lamp producing the rays, the distance from the source of the rays, and the clearness of the water are all to be considered. With a Cooper-Hewitt lamp of 110 volts immersed in water containing certain bacilli, sterilization required an exposure of 300 seconds at a distance of 24 inches and only 5 seconds at 4 inches. Increase in voltage had striking effect, and with a lamp of 222 volts, sterilization at 24 inches required but 30 seconds, and at 4 inches less than one second. In turbid water only very thin layers are sterilized.

HENS FOR WINTER.

In its ten years of effort to increase the winter laying of hens Macdonald College, Montreal, has accustomed hardy breeds, like Plymouth Rocks, to scratch in snow and obtain their food by scratching all day in a foot of straw covering the yards. The active exercise prevents accumulation of fat. The hens and their progeny live in unheated houses, and with good feeding average 200 eggs a year, nearly one-fourth of which are produced during the severe cold of the Canadian winter.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

DRESS AT RACES.

There is little or no modification of the severe silhouette in the racing costume of the moment. The skirt is excessively short and narrow, more so than ever. The coat is still long and tight, so far as three-fourths of the best dressed women are concerned, and the shorter coats follow the lines of the long ones in being semi-fitting and destitute of fullness. At Hawthorn Hill and at Newbury these features characterized the toilette of the "clot," while the outer fringe indulged in trimmed skirts, some with little trains to them, and ample coats than are quite à la rigueur. Are we never to escape from the "temperley nail" outline? The Noah's Ark silhouette? "Trelawny of the Wells" shows us a style of dress that is comfortable and graceful in comparison. The "dragginous" of the up-to-date gown and coat is its inconvenient feature. A skirt that measures barely two yards wide round the hem, and, in addition, is often caught in with a band at the back of the knees or ankles, cannot help but inconvenience the wearer. She has to stoop along the sleeves of the all-in-one gown, cut in with the top part of the bodice, and for ever giving one the sensation that they are slipping.

AND THEN LARGE HATS.

Fashion commands that the hair shall be dressed small and close to the head, and at the same time orders us to wear large hats. How to fit these huge, wobbling things on the small coiffures? There is the difficulty. That may be the "Noah's Ark" silhouette? "Trelawny of the Wells" shows us a style of dress that is comfortable and graceful in comparison. The "dragginous" of the up-to-date gown and coat is its inconvenient feature. A skirt that measures barely two yards wide round the hem, and, in addition, is often caught in with a band at the back of the knees or ankles, cannot help but inconvenience the wearer. She has to stoop along the sleeves of the all-in-one gown, cut in with the top part of the bodice, and for ever giving one the sensation that they are slipping.

THE NEW NET WRAP.

In the months when one is too warm with a coat and too cold without one, what is to be done? The answer is easy. Wear an embroidered net wrap of the converted scarf variety. These are very ornamental, whether lined with thin silk or chiffon, or left unlined. They are long enough to cover the short walking gown, now adopted by all but the really old, and the designs of the embroidery are carried out in silk "guipure," sometimes with "rat-tail," and sometimes even jet. A few have long, close-fitting sleeves, but for the most part these are of the old-fashioned "pagoda" shape. The sides are sometimes joined up part of the way, sometimes united by two or three flat buttons and loops just under the arms. In

INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from care and worry which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Aliments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally. At 20 cents per box, post free, will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

cream colour they look very well with evening dress.

THE LONG EARRING.

Why such a becoming fashion as that of long earrings should ever go out is a question for the daughters of Eve to answer as best they may. Pearls are best. There is something about their moonlight glimmer that suggests poetry, whether the hair behind be dark or fair. Diamonds come next, and after them enamelled in turquoise blue, failing turquoise themselves, which cannot always be large enough to be effective as earrings. "Cannot" refers here to the buying capacity of the prospective wearer. But pearls are green. As to ropes of these exquisite things, they are equally indispensable with furs to the woman with pretensions to be seen.

Girls are not expected to wear them further than a necklace goes, but the woman of fashion can scarcely wear too many. She has Royal examples to which to point. Our own beautiful Queen possesses magnific pearls, and Queen Marguerite of Italy wears ropes upon ropes of them on State occasions, also when being photographed.

GOWNS FOR GIRLS.

The girl of the English robust type will enjoy this year's fashions very much, for they might have been designed for her. Not only is the style of blouses and dresses simple and pretty, but the materials used are frequently modern adaptations of old-world fabrics. Our perennial friend duchaine is to the fore as usual, in many new colourings and designs, and is being used for blouses and shirts, and even for whole frocks, which are pretty for tennis and other unceremonious occasions, and are being already made for wear under long coats in driving and motoring during the tiring hot spells of middle spring.

THE NEW DUCHAINE.

When made in separate parts, a frock of duchaine is specially useful, as the bodice can be worn as a blouse under coat and skirt. Some of the art colourings are very pretty, especially blends of blue and green, blue and navy, &c. A pretty design has little sprigs of blue and pink forget-me-not with its green leaves on

a creamy ground dotted irregularly with black. These dotted backgrounds are very pretty, and also very practical; such a fabric does not show dirt nearly so quickly as a plain one. Black spots on a white ground look fresh for a long time, but any broken ground is less delicate than a plain one, even if both colors be light. The eye does not demand an unbroken expanse, and consequently is not arrested by every grain of dust.

CHANGES IN SLEEVES.
Blouse-sleeves are fuller than they have been, and occasionally one sees a revival of an old fashion—the fairly close sleeves puffed at the elbow. The drawback to this is the fact that it is crushed by the coat-sleeve so much more readily than a plain-fitting or loose sleeve.

THE USEFULNESS OF TUCKS.
Tucks are highly in favour, from their broadest, including pleats, to their finest—the pin or hair tucks of long memory. Fine underclothing has always required in quantities, and on the better qualities are made by hand, although it seems impossible that anything so small as human fingers should make anything so large as these tucks. As a trimming to outer garments they well deserve their promotion, and they afford quite the best method of ornamenting a blouse which is intended to be morning wear. They take away from its plainness without making it elaborate.

A NOVEL MATERIAL.
The inventive mind is constantly giving us the characteristics of two articles in one. The latest such combination is a material which is entirely of wool and yet has a cambric texture and is a light and cool as cambric, while possessing all the hygienic advantages of wool. There are now very few materials which cannot be simulated in wool, or wool with surface finish of silk or satin. Consequently, those who have found the benefits of wool in averting colds and chest or throat trouble, can now be clothed with variety and in charming colours without suffering any deprivation in the choice of materials open to them—X. and Z. in the Globe.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE



EVERY WOMAN should have beautiful and abundant hair, for nature lavishly rewards those who labour intelligently to preserve and beautify it. Is your hair oily or sticky? Is it dry, dull or lustreless? Have you dandruff? If so, you should use Newbro's Herpicide at once. It kills the germ or microbe that causes dandruff and falling hair, after which,

AT DRUG STORES—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO. SPECIAL AGENTS.

FREE—Sample LACE COVER sent with Illustrated Book of 1,000 Bargains.
PEACH'S Patent LACE CURTAINS
55 YEARS REPUTATION. Makers of CONTRENET LACE CURTAINS. Double strength. Latest Catalogue. The Largest issued. Post FREE. LACE, SERGE, TAPESTRY, and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CASEMENT FABRICS, TABLE LINEN, LADIES' and GENT'S UNDERWEAR, BOOTS and SHOES, COSTUMES, GENT'S CLOTHING, FURNITURE, Knockdown makes for Shipping. A WHOLE WAREHOUSE in Book form to look through. IMPORT YOUR OWN GOODS. British made and reliable. **POSTAGE PAID 22/6.**
SAMPLE CURTAIN PARCEL 22/6. All Patent CONTRENET MAKE, durability guaranteed.
2 pairs good quality Point Lace Design Curtains, 32 yards long, 60 ins. wide, worth 7/6 per pair.
1 pair Handmade Curtains, rich old Lace, 32 yards long, 60 ins. wide. (Parcel White or Ecru).
1 pair Curtains, Ribbon and Bow design, 3 yards, by 43 ins.
1 Duchess Toilet Set of Six Lace Covers. POSTAGE PAID 22/6.
Direct from the Actual Makers.
Price List at the Office of this paper, IF YOU WANT THE FREE GIFT SEND DIRECT TO—
SAM'L PEACH & SONS, BOX 694, THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.
CHOICE AUSTRALIAN
BEEF.
LAMB.
MUTTON.
RABBITS
AND
HARES.

THE "SCOURGE OF THE TROPICS."

HOW TO OVERCOME THE RAVAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.

"A Golden Statue should be erected to the discoverer of a means of banishing Malaria from the Tropics."

In those striking words a short time ago, a distinguished man once again drew attention to a subject whose importance, as every resident in the Tropics is only too well aware, it is impossible to exaggerate.

Great as are the strides preventive medicine makes every year, so long a time must necessarily elapse before Malaria can be banished from the land that it is destined to affect; untold millions of His Majesty's subjects with its acute rigors, and its pernicious after effects for many years to come, and to cause fatalities likewise reaching millions every year.

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to a parasite which feeds on the haemoglobin or active substance of the red blood-corpuscles, destroying it and them until the blood becomes poor, and the patient suffers from Anæmia. Unless this destruction is checked, the condition degenerates into what is called Chæsæmia, an impairment of the vitality of the tissues of the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, digestive, respiratory and other systems of the body. For this reason, the patient suffers from a long list of nervous, mental and physical symptoms, like loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, lassitude and even increasing weakness.

Happy all these depressing conditions can be banished by the use of Sanatogen, which is as potent a remedy for them as quinine is in combating the ravages produced by the early attacks of the Malaria parasite.

Sanatogen is a chemical combination of glyco-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk protein, the great body-building element of milk. Thus combined, they form a substance which is readily soluble in water, and so easily assimilated that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. To its remarkable power in Malaria, tribute has been paid by a large number of physicians with a wide experience of the ravages of this scourge of the Tropics.

One of the leading physicians in the whole of the United Provinces of India says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. In no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases over their recovery to Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of its value."

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstituting the blood is shown by the following case selected from hundred which have been reported in the medical press:—A woman suffering from Anæmia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only .800,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, with 48 per cent. of haemoglobin. She was given Sanatogen, and in a fortnight her red corpuscles had increased to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre, the haemoglobin had risen to 52 per cent., the sweating had stopped, she was able to leave her bed and developed so much energy that she returned home and resumed her domestic duties without difficulty.

Sanatogen has great an action in Dysentery as it has in Malaria, while for the ordinary lassitude and lack of tone incidental to life in the Tropics it is unsurpassed.

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Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

THE SHARE "BOOM" IN OIL.

PRODUCT AND SALE OF PETROLEUM.

The question whether the world's supplies of petroleum are anything comparable to these of oil is one of very considerable interest. Speculation as to the exhaustion of the oilfields of this planet has often attracted attention, and at times it has led to a scare. When the annual output was well under 250 million tons people were told that the rate of consumption was too high, and that we should all shortly be living before empty firegrates. We are now raising about 1,000 million tons annually and there is no serious anxiety about the continuance of the supply. About three-fourths of this enormous quantity has been the result of the development of the last thirty years. In other words, three times as much has been done in thirty years as in the previous 300 years.

In looking over the petroleum figures we do not find any such tremendous addition to the quantities produced in the earlier stages of the trade. The Russian output reached 2,899 million gallons, or, say, about eleven million tons in the year 1901, and in 1907 the output was 2,164 million gallons, or about 83 million tons. In America the production stood still for about six years, between 1896 and 1901, and has since made considerable progress, rising from 2,427 million gallons in that year to 8,811 million gallons in 1907, whilst, at the present time it is probably at a slightly higher rate. The total of the two great producing countries is now 30,000,000 tons per annum. The other petroleum producing countries are Germany, Austria, Roumania, Japan, Canada, British India, Java, and Sumatra, but, as will be seen, the output of these countries is relatively quite insignificant.

The total quantity of crude petroleum produced by these three places, taken together in 1903 was 570 million gallons, or, say, about two million tons; and in 1917 it amounted to 1,100 million gallons, or about 44 million tons. Of this quantity Austria and Roumania produced more than half. The Javas and Sumatra supply, of which a good deal has been heard, increased in five years only thirteen million gallons. As has been stated, the trade recognises only three sites—namely, American, Russian, and Roumanian, and this view is practically justified by the figures quoted. It will be readily recognised that in such circumstances a combination of Russian and American oil can always control the business of mineral oils until the market takes place, of which at present there is little or no expectation. The stability of prices therefore depends to some extent upon the *entente cordiale* between these two producing countries.

There is at the present moment a new development of oil property in the Russian district known as the Muscovy region, and there are people who believe that this district will in the course of a few years rival that of Baku in productiveness. It is, of course, far too early to pronounce any definite opinion upon this point. So far as can be judged at present, the indications are certainly very favourable, but the permanence of the supply is altogether a hidden factor, and time must elapse before any decision can be arrived at. In some parts of the district it is probable that deep-boring will be necessary, and the results have yet to be determined. There are, of course, certain deep borings in other petroleum fields which pay, some wells going down over 3,000 feet, but shareholders must expect to wait a while for their returns whenever any such operation is necessary.

With regard to the sale or distribution of petroleum products, the information from medical sources is not so full as might be wished, and at one time the British market was considered the most important, but it is doubtful whether this is now the case. Looking back for the last seven years, we find the actual quantity of burning-oil imported into this country from America, Russia, and Roumania to have been as follows:—

1903, 171,371,953 gallons. 1908, 168,149,458 gallons.
1904, 177,550,034 " 1909, 146,817,883 "
1905, 157,265,098 " 1910*, 23,257,147 "
1906, 151,241,479 " 1910†, 112,948,588 "
1907, 150,611,250 "

*3 months, estimated at the above rate.
†12 months, estimated at the above rate.

It may perhaps be safely reckoned that the average yearly import is sold during the year, and hence the figures may be taken as representing British consumption, excluding, of course, the consumption of Scotch oil. The tonnage of estimated imports for 1910 is about 400,000 tons. It is less than the consumption of the seed oils, which on an average are worth from four to five times as much, weight for weight. Comparing these figures with the exports of burning oil from the great producing countries, we find that, in the year 1907, when we imported 150 million gallons of all kinds of illuminating oil, the United States exported 754 million gallons, and Russia 175 million. But the total production of crude oil in America was 5,811 million gallons, and if this were all refined it should produce at least 1,200 millions of illuminating oil. Some of it, however, is used for fuel without undergoing any refining process. A large proportion of both American and Russian illuminating oils goes to the East-India, China, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Australian Colonies. Russia had a great vogue in this direction some years ago, and particularly in India; but this supply has been interfered with lately, and the Standard Oil Company has made more headway. The Russian export of mineral oil was much greater, ten years ago than it is now, being 401 million gallons in 1901.

Shareholders in the new Russian companies have to remember that ground has been lost in this great Eastern market, and it will take time to wrest the trade from the people who now hold it. On the whole, the Eastern market is to be considered as the most important of all markets for burning oil, as it is less likely to be affected by competing illuminants, and the population to be served is so enormous. In this direction there are at least great possibilities.

With regard to the sale and distribution of lubricating oils, there are no official figures to guide us, and the progress made by the trade is not easily followed. We know, as a matter of fact, that this progress has been very great during the last thirty years, but whether it is likely to develop rapidly now has still to be seen. The chief European States are the principal foreign markets for this material, while the Eastern market is comparatively insignificant.

An important source of revenue will, of course, be found in petrol, with an expanding market for its sale, until someone invents a practicable electric storage battery. At the present moment petrol is held artificially at a comparatively high price, the idea being apparently that as it is largely used by the wealthy, these people may just as well be made to pay. It is possible, however, that this state of things may not last long, and it would be unwise to reckon upon more than about 6d. per gallon as a permanent price.

The multiplication of oil companies during the past few years is a remarkable feature of the situation. The number registered during the past ten years is seventy-four, and of these as many as forty-two have been registered within the last five years of the present time. Clearly, then, the position is one demanding considerable care and discrimination on the part of intending investors. It does not, however, of course, necessarily follow that many of the new concerns that have already been floated and those about to be floated may not have their attractions for the speculative investor. From all that has already been said in these articles concerning the prospects of the oil industry, it must be patent that the point to which the investor should direct his attention is not only the chances of the company as an oil-producer, but the extent to which the company is capitalized.

This is a remarkable feature of the oil industry. The company is capitalized, but the extent to which the company is capitalized will be seen to which the company is capitalized. It will easily be seen that given good management and moderate capitalisation, a number of new oil companies might easily give good returns to shareholders, especially having regard to the ever-increasing demand for the product. On the other hand, a company over-capitalised, which, under the most favourable conditions, would only be able to pay very small dividends to shareholders, would conceivably earn no profits at all if there should be some slight reduction in the price of oil. As in the oil market, so in that for oil shares, discrimination should be the watchword of the investor, and it will be either to the exercise or to the abandonment of that quality that he will have to attribute either gains or losses arising out of the present activity in the shares of oil-producing companies. *Engineering Standard.*

WAR AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

It is likely that the work of endeavouring to stamp out consumption in the British Isles will receive considerable impetus shortly by reason of a generous gift by Mr. Waldorf Astor. The council of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis received, on April 14th, a letter from that gentleman, inviting its co-operation in an important scheme for the extension of the work of diffusing knowledge in reference to tuberculosis and its prevention, in which the association is at present engaged.

Details of the scheme were before the committee, and it is understood that Mr. Astor has indicated his intention of making a substantial donation to the association to carry on the scheme which he has proposed. The council adopted the scheme in principle, and appointed a Committee to consider the matter.

The National Association has been in existence for some ten years. It was founded by a group of medical men, and was publicly inaugurated by a meeting at which the late King (then Prince of Wales) presided at Marlborough House. Recent activities have been largely confined to the endeavour, through the medium of exhibitions, to bring home to the public means for the prevention of the disease. The first of these was held at Whitechapel, and was opened by Mr. John Burns. Since then similar exhibitions have been held in Chelsea, Paddington, Marylebone, and other parts of London, as well as at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and there is now one at St. Paul's. Popular lectures on the subject are given, the lecturers having included such authorities as Sir William Broadbent and Dr. Theodore Williams.

Mr. Astor's scheme is understood to be in extension of the present work of the association, and will, it is hoped, not only place Mr. Astor's own gift at their immediate disposal, but will result in the raising of further sums from the charitable public in furtherance of the work.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY.
MR. LEVER'S MUNIFICENT GIFT.

Mr. W. H. Lever, the new chairman of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, recently entertaining the members of the Council of the Liverpool University and the professors to a luncheon, and submitted particulars of his gift to the University. He said that in actions he brought against newspapers he secured damages of £91,000, and as he never intended the money should go to himself he had decided to assist the University. He had arranged with the owners of the old Bluecoat School for a lease for a number of years for £24,000, and during that time the University would have the option of purchasing the school. He also desired that the School of House and Town Planning, School of Tropical Medicine, and the School of Russian Studies should be assisted, and accordingly he proposed to transfer his £60,000 worth of shares in the Birkenhead Port Estate Company to the University. As these shares were not now paying a dividend he had arranged that for ten years he would guarantee to pay 5 per cent., making £1,800 a year for ten years, to be devoted to these schools. He proposed to call the Bluecoat School, which was to be used for a School of Town Planning, Liberty Hall. Mr. Lever's gift represents an aggregate of £102,000.

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Let any woman conjure up the vision of how much younger and how much more attractive she would be if her hair was as it was, say, five or ten or fifteen years back.

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

NUMBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, May 5.

Date of formation	Capital	Subscribed	Number of Shares	Issue Value	Paid up to	Shares Unissued	Company	Quotations	Last Dividend
1909	120,000	105,000	103,000	1	1	...	Alor Gajah Rubber Estate	4.00	...
1909	875,000	600,000	140,000	5	5	...	Avet Pans Rubber Estates Co.	12.00	...
1909	285,000	75,000	75,000	21/	2	...	Allagar Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3/-	...
1909	150,000	150,000	1,500,000	2/	2/	...	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	11.0.8	80% in '09
1906	300,000	151,200	15,120	10	10	5,120	Balgowrie Rubber Estate, Ltd.	22.00	100% for '09
1908	850,000	35,250	47,000	21/	1/6	...	Batang Malaka	7/6	...
1904	230,000	20,187/10	19,000	1	1	6,250	Batu Caves Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	18.0.0	50% for '09
1906	80,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.15.0	24% in '09
1903	100,000	68,908	22,184	1	10/	...	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	3.6.6	...
1907	230,000	25,500	24,000	1	1	12,000	Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	7.0.0	...
1902	70,000	66,700	66,700	1	1	3,300	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	20.0.0	60% for '09
1908	800,000	230,000	30,000	1	1	...	Bukit Timah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	5.10.0	...
1910	875,000	700,000	70,000	10	10	...	Castledale (Klang) Rubber Co., Ltd.	17.50	...
1903	200,000	62,600	12,600	10	5	...	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11.00	...
1903	220,000	175,000	1,750,000	2/	3/	...	Cheras (F.M.S.) Estates, Ltd.	7/6	...
1904	10,000	16,000	16,000	1	6,000	2/	Cidely Rubber Estate	3.0.0	25% in '09
1905	275,000	92,000	92,000	1	1	1,000	Consolidated Malay Rubber Est. Ltd.	15.15.0	26% in '09
1906	210,000	102,500	102,500	1	1	7,500	Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.10.0	50% for '09
1909	45,000	40,000	40,000	1	1	...	Edinburgh	3.50	...
1907	30,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Federated Selangor	18.0.0	...
1909	300,000	300,000	300,000	1	1	...	Golconda Malaya	7.0.0	...
1906	880,000	40,000	40,000	17	17	...	Glenayre Plantations, Ltd.	3.00	...
1909	800,000	150,000	30,000	10	5	...	Henrikette Rubber Estate	10.00	...
1906	210,000	305,000	305,000	1	1	2,500	Hilphlands and Lowlands Para R. Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	16.10.0	15% in '09
1904	55,000	30,000	30,000	1	1	...	Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates, Ltd.	16.10.0	25% in '09
1909	200,000	20,800	20,800	10	10	...	Indragiri (Sumatra) R. & G. Percha Co., Ltd.	35.00	...
1905	65,000	65,000	65,000	1	1	...	Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	9.15.0	...
1909	2,000,000	182,500	182,500	2/	1/	...	Kamuning Perak	nominal	...
1906	180,000	180,000	180,000	1	1	...	" B "	9/6	...
1905	180,000	180,000	180,000	10	7	...	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Ltd.	12.0.0	20% in '09
1907	300,000	200,000	200,000	1	1	10,000	Kombok Rubber Estates Ltd.	32.00	...
1907	210,000	90,000	90,000	1	1	...	Labu (F. M. S.) Rubber Co., Ltd.	9.0.0	7% for '09
1907	230,000	197,920	197,920	1	1	52,600	Lamandron Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	7.15.0	10% for '09
1906	212,000	60,000	60,000	250	1	25,000	Ledbury Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	4.0.0	10% in '09
1905	212,000	75,000	75,000	1	7/6	10,000	Linggi Plantations, Ltd. Ordinary	21.7.6	65% in '09
1905	210,000	98,324/8	98,324	1	2/	10,758	" " Cum Preference	nominal	...
1907	118,000	118,000	118,000	10/	7	...	London Asiatic R. & P. Co., Ltd.	3.5.0	7% for '09
1909	220,000	75,000	75,000	1	1	...	Lumut Rubber Estate, Ltd.	3.0.0	10% for '09
1906	240,000	300,000	300,000	1	1	...	Malacca Rubber Plantations 72 per cent. Pref. Ordinary (f.p.)	15.0.0	10% for '09
1909	210,000	175,000	175,000	2/	2/	75,000	Merlimau Rubber Estate, Ltd.	3.15.0	125% for '09
1903	230,000	22,500	22,500	2/	2/	...	Pataling Rubber Estates Synd., Ltd.	16.5.0	...
1909	400,000	80,000	80,000	5	5	...	Pajam, Limited	16.5.0	...
1909	500,000	200,000	200,000	10	10	...	Panai, Limited	2.00	...
1910	450,000	35,000	35,000	5	5	10,000	Port Dickson Rubber Co., Ltd.	50.00	...
1909	28,000	85,000	85,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	13.00	...
1909	60,000	63,875	15,000	1	12/6	...	Rumba Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. Ordinary	7.10.0	124% for '09
1904	20,000	18,752	20,000	10	10	4,595 part paid shares	Rumba Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. Cum Preference	1.12.6	...
1904	100,000	100,000	50,000	2	2	221 7/4 Deb.	Sagya Rubber Company, Ltd.	14.10.0	...
1905	100,000	100,000	28,692	1	1	...	Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd.	36.00	150% for '10
1907	100,000	80,400	80,400	1	1	...	Sapong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	11.10.0	...
1906	240,000	300,000	300,000	1	13/6	3,000	Seafield Rubber Co., Ltd. (contrib.)	7.15.0	...
1908	230,000	30,000	30,000	100	100	...	Selangor Rubber Co., Ltd.	31.5.0	125% in '09
1903	242,500	328,800	2,423	2	2	...	Singapore Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	17.00	20% in '10
1904	120,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	500	Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.10.0	...
1906	65,000	6,500	6,500	1	1	...	Sitford Rubber Estate, Ltd. 3 per cent.	4.7.6	3% for '08
1909	325,000	600,000	10,000	10	6	...	Sit H. S. Rubber Coy., Ltd.	35.00	...
1909	125,000	100,000	100,000	1	16/	...	Situday Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.5.0	...
1909	215,000	32,000	40,000	1	16/	...	Straits Settlements (Bertam) B. Co., Ltd.	3.4.0	...
1908	410,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	385 forfeited	Sungei Kapar Rubber Co., Ltd.	10.10.0	div. 72% in '09
1907	270,000	65,000	55,000	1	1	10,000	Sungei Salak Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.10.0	...
1904	250,000	50,000	50,000	1	1	500	Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	6.00	...
1907	45,000	40,500	12,600	1	1	17/6	Sungei Choh	4.15.0	...
1908	150,000	60,000	60,000	1	1	...	Tebrau (Johor) Rubber Co.	4.0.0	...
1905	150,000	60,000	60,000	1	7/6	...	United Singapore Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	3.15.0	...
1909	300,000	185,000	33,000	5	5	...	United Singapore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11.50	...
1900	31,000,000	637,500	737,500	1	1	...	United Sordang (Sumatra) Rub. Ltd.	7.15.0	5% for '08
1907	280,000	170,000	170,000	1	1	48,000	United Sumatra Rubber	14/	10% for '09
1908	245,000	65,000	65,000	2/	2/	...	Vallambrosa Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.16.0	25% in '09
1904	260,000	50,000	50,000	2/	2/	94,000			

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Scharnhorst, armoured cruiser (flagship), 11,420 tons, 52 guns, 25,000 h.p., Kapitan zur See Massa

Taku, destroyer, 290 tons, 4 guns, 2 torpedo tubes, 6,000 h.p., Kommandant (Hans) Bertram

Torpedo boat "Sgo," Kapitan Lent Heyden

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NOT YET IS NOT NEVER
TO SUFFERERS FROM STOMACH TROUBLES
WHO HAVE VAINLY SOUGHT RELIEF
IN ORDINARY MEDICINES IT
THEY HAVE NOT TRIED
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Here Is The Case of a Shanghai
Lady Who Suffered for Years.

"For a number of years my wife suffered from intense pains in the pit of the stomach, and from headaches which compelled her to remain in a darkened room for days," said Mr. L. Encarnacion, who resides at 56, Haskell Road, Shanghai, and is an assistant in the shipping office of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. "She was very pale and thin," he continued, "dark rings encircled her eyes; she had but little appetite, there was a

PAIN IN HER BACK

corresponding to the pain in the stomach. These pains were very frequent.

"I took my wife to most of the European doctors in Shanghai, and she received from them the most careful attention and treatment, but no better. Then she tried many different advertised remedies, but these failed likewise to do her any good. At last, on the advice of one of the doctors, she was about to commence a special treatment whereby she would take no food whatever through the mouth for four months, when I read somewhere that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were a remedy for stomach troubles.

"My wife grasped with joy the idea of giving these Pills a trial, rather than undergo the proposed treatment, which meant four months of what amounted practically to starvation, so I purchased a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she began to take them. After the third bottle of these Pills she felt better; the pain had decreased, her appetite was improved, the headaches were less frequent and violent, the skin stronger and more hopeful. Altogether my wife took about eight bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and these proved sufficient to permanently cure her. Ever since then her appetite has been good, her digestion excellent, and she has no return of the headaches and pains in the stomach. She is also stouter and has a healthy colour.

"It gives me much pleasure, then to come forward thus voluntarily to express my gratitude for the cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wrought in the case of my wife, now.

NEARLY THREE YEARS AGO, and she heartily joins in my feelings of gratitude.

The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People enjoy a world-wide reputation as the great remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all disorders arising from disordered digestion, is because the rich red blood which they supply feeds the enfeebled digestive organs and restores their strength. In the same way, by purifying and strengthening the blood and thus restoring health to the system, these Pills have cured almost numberless cases of Anæmia, Debility, Headaches, Malaria, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema, Scrofula and Skin eruptions, as well as those special irregularities of health which afflict women only. Obtainable from most chemists and medicine vendors, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Szecheni Road, Shanghai, who send 6 bottles for \$6 or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free to any address.

Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS—THE PILLS THAT CURE "INCURABLES."

CANADA'S FUTURE.

GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE AND THE WORLD.

From some very remarkable facts prepared by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion Government of Canada, we quote the following. The article in its entirety has been delivered as a lecture before the Canadian Club at Ottawa:—

Canada last year had an average of hard winter wheat of 24 bushels to the acre, and of summer wheat 21 bushels to the acre. The United States had an average of 16 bushels to the acre of both winter and summer wheat.

Canada thus stands pre-eminent amongst the newer nations, with 50 per cent more acre than our great rivals, the United States.

But, while we thus stand pre-eminent amongst the newer countries, we are far behind the finer and more scientific agriculture of the older nations in Europe.

England alone, which some of our people in their pride of colonial possession and progress, think is old, effete, and worn out, last year produced 33 bushels to the acre, and the whole United Kingdom 32 bushels to the acre. Scotland produced 41 bushels to the acre, and little Bulgaria 35 bushels to the acre.

GREATER POSSIBILITIES.

I fear our farmers are not doing what they might easily do, and what, if they availed themselves of the information, that is laid freely at their feet, they could do. To illustrate this I shall only quote one remark. Dr. Robertson, a couple of years ago, in addressing the Seed Growers' Association here, and impressing upon the farmers the importance of good seed and good cultivation, stated that the farmers of the province of Quebec received that year 73,000,000 dols. from their wheat crop, but if they had grown a crop equal per acre to the whole crop of the Macdonald, Colling farm per acre, they would have received 147,000,000 dols.

Wheat is the staple of agriculture everywhere as far as the crude crops are concerned. It is the production of wheat which is watched by merchants and by statisticians the world over. It is to the supply of wheat that the human race most anxiously scans the agricultural returns of the year, and the food of humanity generally is more gauged by the wheat they consume than by any one other thing.

The United States is one of the great wheat-producing countries, but we have leading men, men of knowledge, men of foresight, in thought in the United States, pointing to the fact that in the near future, as reckoned by the lives of nations, the United States will turn from being a food-exporting country to being a food-importing country.

Last year they exported a large quantity of wheat, but their population is growing apace and enormously, and it is expected that before half of this century is passed the United States will probably have a population of more than 200,000,000 of people, and they will require more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply their home market alone.

THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD.

They have not succeeded of late years in increasing their production to any great extent and, judging from what we know, it is not very likely that they will keep pace at all with their production, as compared with their increase in population.

Then they will have to come to us for their wheat, and the other markets of the world which to-day count upon the United States will have to come to Canada. And it is no idle thing to say that Canada, in the near future, will be, and must be, the granary of the Empire, and of a large portion of the world.

What then are our prospects? We have at the present time 4,480,000 acres of wheat. West a production of about 155,000,000 bushels worth of all our crops in the three provinces. This was raised on 12,000,000 of acres. Seven millions of those acres were in wheat, and they produced 147,000,000 bushels.

What have we in reserve? At the present time it is estimated by the Department of the Interior that the land in the hands of the settlers amounts to about 46,000,000 acres, of which 12,000,000 were cultivated last year, 7,000,000 being in wheat.

There are about 32,000,000 of acres in the hands of railroads and other corporations and owners, not settlers. There are about 45,000,000 of acres surveyed but still in the hands of the people of Canada. And, roughly speaking, there are probably 90,000,000 acres more of agricultural land, even unsurveyed in a general way, north of the line of our ordinary survey.

This gives us available 213,000,000 acres in the three provinces, and I think it is a fair and conservative estimate to say that of this about 50,000,000 acres are actually suitable for wheat production under ordinary circumstances and ordinary farming.

EDUCATING THE FARMERS.

That is to say, there is available about seven times the amount that last year was in wheat, and if we are able to keep up our average of production we will be able to produce 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat from the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; about one and a half times the production of the whole United States last year.

That needs population; that needs development.

In Canada we have to-day a number of agencies of an educational character for the farmers. In addition to the agricultural colleges which are being established in all the provinces, where opportunities are afforded to young men, and boys, and girls growing up on the farms, to find out the best systems and methods of farming, we have in the Dominion Government, and in the Provincial Governments and Departments of Agriculture, agencies for the spreading of agricultural knowledge.

This is a kind of technical education. And let my say here that the results of technical education in regard to the farming business are such as would justify a very large expenditure of public money upon technical education in regard to any other business if the same kind of results can be brought about.

We have not in agriculture confined ourselves to the teaching of the new generations, but we have been placing at the disposal of the men actually engaged in the business a vast amount of accurate expert information.

We have gone about through the country at large and held meetings, where we have gone to the highways and byways and gathered the men—very often indifferent, sometimes contemptuous—but they have come to scoff and have gone away to pray, with the result that when they do occasionally—not always I am sorry to say—put their knowledge into practical operation, they have made farming a practical success in this country everywhere.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Son in their weekly share report, dated 15th May, state:—

Our market has ruled dull throughout the past week both for local stocks and "Rubbers," and but little of importance has been done in either section. Reuter's last quotation by wire for Fine Hard Para Rubber is 10/5 per lb., and the tone of the London share market "firm." The next London Stock Exchange settlement is fixed for the 25/27th inst. Consols have improved 7/8ths on the week, and are now quoted at 151/15. Bar Silver at 24/7/8d and Sterling T.T. at 19/8. Shanghai T.T. is quoted at 74/4 and the bank's buying rate for 3/4s bills on that port at 74/4.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai have ruled weak with small rises and further sellers at 89/0. The London rate has received 1/2d to 89/1 and Shanghai to 89/0 at £1.75—\$957. Hongkong Nationals continue in request at 47/8.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are weak with sellers at \$840 and no business reported. But we thus stand pre-eminent amongst the newer countries, we are far behind the finer and more scientific agriculture of the older nations in Europe.

England alone, which some of our people in their pride of colonial possession and progress, think is old, effete, and worn out, last year produced 33 bushels to the acre, and the whole United Kingdom 32 bushels to the acre. Scotland produced 41 bushels to the acre, and little Bulgaria 35 bushels to the acre.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have again been booked at \$30 and more shares are available. Indo-Chinas are firm with buyers at 87/1, the Shanghai rate being 87/1 buyers, and the London quotation 267/10s. for preferred and deferred combined. China and Manilas have sellers at 88 and Douglasses at 85. Shell Transports have been bought at 95/— closing with buyers at the former rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars eased off during the week to 81/7, but have since recovered their position and are now quoted at 81/8 with probable sellers. Luxons are unchanged at 32 sellers and without business.

MINING.—Hongkong have been booked at varying rates between 87/8 and 88, closing with sellers at 88. Chinese Engineering and Charbonnages show no change and are without local business.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GOWPOWS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet with probable sellers at 80. Kowloon Wharves are firm, and after sales at 85 can now be placed at 85. Shanghai Docks have improved in the week. Wharves to 1s. 7/8. New Amoy Docks continue on offer at 88.

LANDS, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at 102 and close steady. Kowloon Lands have buyers at 83, and Shanghai Lands in the North at the improved rate of 1s. 12/8. Humphrey's Estates have been booked at 88/2 and close with probable buyers. Those are sellers of West Point at 90/—. Hotels are unchanged at 80/7 and 88/2 for the old and new houses, respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewes have declined in the North to 1s. 13/2, but otherwise there are no changes to report. Hongkong continues on offer at 88.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents after sales at 88/2 have improved to 88/8 with buyers. Cements have been booked at 87/8 and 88/2 and close with sellers at the higher rate. Electricians have been sold at 82/0, and Watsons at 83/2 for the old and new houses, respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewes have declined in the North to 1s. 13/2, but otherwise there are no changes to report. Hongkong continues on offer at 88.

THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD.

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Then they will have to come to us for their wheat, and the other markets of the world which to-day count upon the United States will have to come to Canada. And it is no idle thing to say that Canada, in the near future, will be, and must be, the granary of the Empire, and of a large portion of the world.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 1910.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Chien* left Yokohama on the 6th inst., via Keelung, Nanking and Shanghai, and is due here on the 17th inst.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* left Yokohama on the 14th inst., and is due here on the 23rd inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Chien Maru* left San Francisco on the 3rd inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 31st inst.

The P.M. str. *Asia* left San Francisco on the 10th inst., via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 7th prox.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Kampong* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 3rd inst., and is due here on or about the 19th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eugen* left Hamburg on the 27th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eugen* left Sydney on the 7th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney on the 11th inst., for Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor, Manila and Hongkong.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 4th inst., p.m., for Hongkong via naval ports of call.

THE MERCHANT SHIPS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tenma Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 6th instant, and is expected here to-morrow.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *E. Franz Ferdinand* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., and is due here to-morrow.

The "Bon" Liner str. *Barbary* from Leith, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 7th instant for this port.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *Kumeric* left Victoria, B.C. on the 7th inst., for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The B.R.M.S. Co.'s str. *Dinbighshire* left Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. for Hongkong and Whampoa on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Fita-patrick* left Tacoma on the 21st ult., for this port via Japan ports, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 31st inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Tsushima Maru* left Tacoma on the 30th ult., for this port via Japan and Manila, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 8th prox.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALINE WOERMANN, British str. 1,500. J. Martin, 1st May—Suez 27th April.

ANARA, British str. 1,365. C. J. Mathook, 8th May—Hongkong 5th May. Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BANTON, British str. 2,406. W. J. Thompson, 5th May—Moji 29th April. Coal—Bradley & Co.

BULVERYS, British str. 3,958. Descon, 5th May—Tientsin 29th April. Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

BUYO MARU, Japanese str. 1,813. Yamamoto, 10th May—Dairen 5th May. Coal—Mitani Bussan Kaisha.

CAPRI, Italian str. 2,778. Moseco, 9th May—Bombay 17th April. General—Carlowitz & Co.

CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str. 747. J. Kayser, 9th May—Hoihoo 8th General—Johann & Co.

CATHERINE ARCA, British str. 1,730. G. F. Hudson, 9th May—Calcutta and Suez 22nd April. General—David Sesson & Co.

CHENGSHING, British str. 1,265. Liddell, 6th May—Tientsin and Ports 1st May. General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHIANG MARU, Japanese str. 3,632. I. Goto, 10th May—Manila 7th May. General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHIHLI, British str. 1,142. C. Lindbergh, 1st May—Saigon 27th April. Rice and Paddy, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str. 1,177. C. Stewart, 11th May—Shanghai 7th May. General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CHOWH, German str. 1,055. F. Schmitz, 9th May—Bangkok and Kohsien 2nd May. Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWTAL, German str. 1,115. E. Gattmann, 7th May—Bangkok 30th Apr. and Swatow 6th May. Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CYLOPS, British str. 5,896. H. Hazelton, 30th April—Takow (Formosa), 29th April. General—Butterfield & Swire.

DAIYIN, British str. 899. Y. Kahraki, 11th May—Swatow 10th May. General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEVAWONGSE, German str. 1,

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 16th May.—Auction of Raw Silk at No. 16, Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.

Saturday, 21st May.—Twelfth Annual Ordinary Meeting of The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., at the Office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., 12.15 p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMIGO, German str., 822, H. Franssen, 13th May.—Tours and Hoilow 12th May, Coal—Johnson & Co.

CHIFFING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 12th May.—Tenterden and Ports 5th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HARIMAN, British str., 556, J. W. Evans, 13th May—Swatow 12th May, General—Douglas, Lapruk & Co.

KUTSING, British str., 4,995, K. C. D. Bradley, 13th May—Calcutta via Ports 27th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PESSUS, British str., 4,299, E. Warrell, 13th May—Liverpool and Singapore 7th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SIEBEN, American str., 5,655, A. Zeeder, 13th May—San Francisco 12th April, General—P. M. S. Co.

SOCOTRA, British str., 3,896, Andrews, 13th May—Singapore 8th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 13th May—Manila 10th May, Sugar and General—Butterfield & Swire.

WING SANG, British str., 1,527, P. Wartin, 11th May—Chinkiang 7th May, Ground Nuts—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES,
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
13th May.

Borbo, British str., for Yokohama.
Cavri, Italian str., for Singapore.
Della, British str., for Europe, &c.
Kaifong, British str., for Cobhi.
Machan, German str., for Hoilow.
Nippori Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
Pericus, British str., for Shanghai.
Edu, British str., for Manila.
Samson, German str., for Swatow.
Socotra, British str., for Shanghai.
Wingang, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

13th May.

ANDALUSIA, German str., for Straits.
CANTON, Swedish str., for Takao.
Fiume, British str., for Fushan.
GLENALLOCH, British str., for Amoy.
HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
HELENE, German str., for Tamsui.
HOPSANG, British str., for Banjok.
KUANG PING, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
MARIE, German str., for Canton.
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.
SIGNAL, German str., for Swatow.
TAIWAN, British str., for Saigon.
TINSANG, British str., for Hongay.
YERIMO MARU, Japanese str., for Takao.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hainan* reports: Light S.W. breeze and fine.

The British str. *Kutseu* reports: Fine weather and smooth sea.

The British str. *Taming* reports: Light winds and sea, fine clear weather throughout.

The British str. *Socotra* reports: Light to moderate Southerly winds, fine and clear weather with strong current setting to N.E. from C. Padam.

The British str. *Chipping* reports: Tientsin to Okseu, light variable winds with rain and fog; Okseu to Hongkong, moderate to light S.W. wind and fine.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 13th.

KOWLOON DOCK—Union, St. Enoch, S.M.S. *Coronation*, *Skin On*, *Lakku*, *Rigel*, H.M.S. *Robin*, *Carl Diederichsen*, H.M.S. *Virago*, C. *Apear*, *Patra*, *On Lee*.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—*Sui An*.

TAIKOO DOCK—*Cyclope*, *Suverio*, *Chihli*, *Tai On*, *Kwanfah*, *Vigilante*, *Tikini*, *Tamau*.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hainan*, from Swatow, Mr. B. Harkens. Per *Persicus*, from Liverpool, &c., Mr. G. Mavor. Per *Chipping*, from Tientsin & Ports, Capt. D. Du La Ray and Mr. H. E. Redmond.

Per *Kutseu*, from Calcutta &c., Miss Chaplin, Misses V. Jackson, W. Jackson, Mrs. Oertel and Kew.

Per *Taming*, from Manila, Misses Jager, E. Wetting, Eisenberg, Jackson, Grun, Stricker, Gorrett, Madames Frisk, McGovern, Gorritt and 2 children.

Per *Siberia*, for Hongkong, from Honolulu, Mrs. S. Gorda, Mr. G. F. Benton, Mr. A. C. Cabernachio, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stetson; from Nagasaki, Mr. W. Powers and Mrs. W. F. Powers; from Kobe, Mrs. J. J. Armstrong, Miss M. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burkhardt, Mr. Chas. F. Cox, Miss K. Callahan, Mrs. J. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Young, Mr. B. Young, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey and Master D. F. Godfrey; from Nagasaki, Miss E. Chapman, Mr. L. Lawenthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ordway, Misses E. J. and H. F. Ordway, Miss A. G. Bradley, Mr. F. E. Clark, Mrs. T. Freeborn, Mr. D. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant, Miss J. Grant, Mr. J. Leavitt, Mr. N. P. Heffley, Misses N. E. Heffley, M. McGinnies, and S. E. Taylor; from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eleanor, Mr. John L. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Roberts, Mrs. M. X. Weinberger and infant, Miss Mary Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Black, Mr. J. F. Kearney, Capt. and Mrs. N. Gape and child, Mr. Jose Balangalako, Mr. J. W. Bell, Mr. S. Simojo, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Rosister, Mr. T. Eldridge, Mr. L. Everett, Capt. John H. Rowen, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Smith and infant, Mr. M. Rognay, Rognay, Mr. and Mrs. B. de Hazaens and 2 children, Mr. Mitchell Hazaens, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Misses M. J. Riley, H. S. Honigberg, Miss A. J. McLangland, Mr. Carl L. Leitz, Mr. G. W. Tewksbury and J. Thomas and Miss Thomas.

DEPARTED.

Per *Nikko Maru*, for Australia, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rixons, Mrs. C. de Rixons, Miss S. S. Rixons, Miss E. Rixons, Miss M. Z. Y. Rixons, Master A. Rixons, Master J. Y. Z. Rixons, Master A. Z. Y. Rixons, Mr. E. J. de Ayola, Mrs. G. Yurrida, Mrs. M. Chalco, Mrs. J. Abillas, Mr. J. Henry Jr., Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Shard, Misses Shard (2), Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. D. M. Clarke, 2 children and governess, Madamo de Tens Corneliana, Master V. Tens Corneliana, Miss D. Tens Corneliana, Mr. M. Iriani, Mr. Higham, Miss B. Green, Mrs. Backie, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. J. M. Staub, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Little, Mrs. A. Finsen, Mr. Mariano Brisa, Mr. J. J. Klipp, Mr. M. Lapin, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Selandana, Mr. Robert Jado, Mr. M. Brisa, Mr. H. W. Hutchison, Mr. Miyazaki, Mr. T. J. Blake and Mr. Thomas.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To certain the Anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "l." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.

VESSEL'S NAMES.

FLAG & CO.

ROUTE.

CAPTAIN.

FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO

TO BE DISPATCHED

LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit str.	G. W. Gordon, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co...	To-day, at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NORFOLK	Brit str.	G. Phillips, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co...	About 16th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit str.	G. E. Warner	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BERGRAVIA	Gov. str.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA, LINIE	About beginning of June
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILVIA	Gov. str.	Porzelius	HAMBURG-AMERICA, LINIE	About middle of June.
SENEGAMBIA	SENEGAMBIA	Gov. str.	Bokhara	HAMBURG-AMERICA, LINIE	On 10th June.
MARSHALLS, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	AUSTRALIEN	Frenstr.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA, LINIE	On 23rd June.
PEKING	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	Riquier	HAMBURG-AMERICA, LINIE	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
DAKAR	PEKING	Dan str.	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at D'light
SILESIA	PEKING	Ger. str.	Salmer	MELCHERS & CO., LTD.	On 26th inst.
TANGO MARU	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	A. Christiansson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
BUDELOW	KAMO MARU	Ger. str.	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th June, at D'light
CHINA	CHINA	Aus str.	H. Formes	MELCHERS & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst., at Noon
ABAGONIA	ABAGONIA	Ger. str.	G. Bergqulian	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 27th inst.
SUBIGA	SUBIGA	Brit str.	Meyer	HAMBURG-AMERICA, LINIE	On 19th inst.
OCEANO	OCEANO	Brit str.	F. W. Davies	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 31st inst.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	MONTEAGLE	2 m.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 11th June.
MONTEAGLE	TAMBA MARU	1 m.			To-day, at 6 P.M.
CHIANGMAI	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	K. Sato	CANADIAN PACIFIC E. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	S. Ishikawa	CANADIAN PACIFIC E. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	I. Goto	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st June, at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	F. Isobe	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	G. W. Eddy	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th June, at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	M. Winckler	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th June, at D'light
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	T. Sekine	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th July, at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th July, at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	R. Homma	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th June, at D'light
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	J. P. van Emmerik	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	On 30th inst., at A.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	V. McEvoy-Liddell	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Daylight
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 17th inst., at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	Bradley	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	Selmer	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of May.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	E. Malchow	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	B. Cobol	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 18th inst.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	T. Saraga	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 8 A.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	C. D. Goldsmith, E.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	A. Harris	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst., at D'light
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	Y. Nomura	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	Owen Jones, E.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	Hause	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 2nd June.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	H. Koops	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	A. Scott	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	Y. Yamamoto	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	I. Kubraki	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	E. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFAIK & CO.	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	H. A. Hards	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS LAFAIK & CO.	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	D. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFAIK & CO.	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	A. Fraser	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	P. H. Rolfe	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	B. Rodger	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	A. W. Outerbridge	NIJPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
CHIANGMAI	CHIANGMAI	Jap. str.	S		

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

STEAMERS	TO SAIL	NOTES
LONDON via USUAL Ports	DELHI	14th May. See Special List of Call Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.E.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NORE	About 18th Freight and ANG COLOMBO, PORT Capt. G. Phillips
VIA SINGAPORE, PEN.	SAID and MARSHALL	May. Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 19th Freight and Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.E. May. Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	About 26th Freight and Capt. Owen Jones May. Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).		
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KYO MARU	17,200 "	Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUJO MARU	10,500 "	Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910. [403]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MAESSEUILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU TANGO MARU KAMO MARU	9,000 8,000 9,000	WED'DAY, 25th May, at Daylight WED'DAY, 8th June, at Daylight WED'DAY, 22nd June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 21st May, from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOAKI and SHIMIZU	TAMBA MARU AWA MARU	7,000 7,000	TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon. TUESDAY, 21st June, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU YAWATA MARU	6,000 5,000	FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 17th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOZA MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 24th May.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	7,000	MONDAY, 30th May, A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	5,000	WED'DAY, 8th June, at Noon.

**CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES
BETWEEN**

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1ST & 2ND CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1ST CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2ND "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

S Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. [†] Cargo only. [‡] Carries Deck Passengers. [†] Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

MANAGER. [13-125]

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910.

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

TAKEN WITH YOUR MEALS

\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

[537]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY,

VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail

Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA,

NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also

VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN

SEA AND ATLANTIC, LEVANTINE and

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGDAD, also BACHELONA,

VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and

MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain Dini, will be despatched as above

TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at NOON.

For further particulars regarding Freight

and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1910. [4]

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

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Hongkong, 12th May, 1910. [4]

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

THE Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND."

Captain E. Cobol, will leave for the above

place on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., A.M.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for

passengers. Electric light, electric fan in all

cabins, and carries a doctor and a stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIEHLER & Co.,

Agents.

Princes Building.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1910. [3]

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

THE Steamship

"HONG KONG."

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